

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

TAMBLE TAYLOR,

CASE NO. 18-cv-5622-RJB

Plaintiff,

ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S  
MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM A  
DEADLINE

LOWE'S CORPORATION, a North  
Carolina corporation, doing business in  
Washington,

Defendant.

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Plaintiff's Motion for Relief of a Deadline and Request Extension [*sic*] to Supplement Responsive Pleading ("Motion for Relief from a Deadline"). Dkt. 44. The Court is familiar with the motion, materials filed in support and opposition thereto, and the remainder of the record herein. For the reasons set forth below, Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from a Deadline should be granted.

## I. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

On January 23, 2020, Defendant filed a Motion for Summary Judgment, originally noted for consideration on February 14, 2020. Dkt. 34. On February 11, 2020, Plaintiff untimely (one

1 day late) filed a response brief in opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment. Dkt.  
2 37. On February 14, 2020, Defendant filed a reply brief in support of its Motion for Summary  
3 Judgment. Dkt. 41.

4 On February 19, 2020, Plaintiff filed the instant Motion for Relief from a Deadline (Dkt.  
5 44) requesting permission "to file an additional supplemental brief to organize and correct  
6 Plaintiff" [sic] [response] brief." Dkt. 44-1, at 3. Plaintiff did not identify any errors in the  
7 pleadings, nor did Plaintiff provide a copy of the supplemental brief or any proposed corrections.  
8 Dkt. 44. Plaintiff contends that he has shown good cause for missing the deadline and for  
9 needing an additional week to correct his response brief. Dkt. 44-1.

10 In a prior order on the instant motion, the Court granted Plaintiff leave to file a copy of  
11 his proposed supplemental brief or amended pleadings, due no later than February 25, 2020. Dkt.  
12 46. On February 25, 2020, Plaintiff filed a "Supplamental [sic] Response" ("Supplemental  
13 Response") in opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 34).

14 Defendant filed a response in opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from a Deadline.  
15 Dkt. 51. Defendant "agrees that organizing and correcting Plaintiff's preexisting Response ...  
16 (Dkt. #37) would benefit the Court's summary judgment analysis," but contends that Plaintiff's  
17 Supplemental Response "does not simply seek to 'organize and correct' his Response Brief."  
18 Dkt. 51, at 2.

19 Defendant argues that:

20 Plaintiff has substantially reworked virtually the entire brief,  
21 including without limitation: (1) adding six additional pages (it is  
now over length); (2) alleging substantive new arguments and legal  
theories, many of which are based on defenses Lowe's asserted in  
its Reply in Support of Lowe's Motion for Summary Judgment  
("MSJ Reply Br.") only after Lowe's revealed its legal strategy  
playbook; and (3) attaching new exhibits including, but not limited  
22  
23  
24

1 to, a new declaration from Plaintiff dated more than two weeks  
2 after his Response Brief was initially due.  
3

4 Dkt. 51, at 2.  
5

6 On February 27, 2020, Plaintiff filed a Motion to Amend Complaint (Dkt. 52), which was  
7 renoted by the Court for consideration on March 13, 2020. Dkt. 54. Defendant's Motion for  
8 Summary Judgment is still pending before the Court and is ripe for consideration. Dkts. 34; and  
9 46.  
10

11 The single issue here is whether the Court should consider Plaintiff's overlength and  
12 untimely proposed "Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment" (Dkt.  
13 47) in considering the underlying "Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment" (Dkt. 34).  
14

## II. DISCUSSION

### A. RELIEF FROM A DEADLINE STANDARDS

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6(b)(1) provides:  
13

14 **(1) In General.** When an act may or must be done within a specified time, the court may,  
15 for good cause, extend the time:  
16

17 **(A)** with or without motion or notice if the court acts, or if a request is made, before  
18 the original time or its extension expires; or  
19

20 **(B)** on motion made after the time has expired if the party failed to act because of  
21 excusable neglect.  
22

23 Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b)(1).  
24

25 This rule, like all the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, "[is] to be liberally construed to  
26 effectuate the general purpose of seeing that cases are tried on the merits." *Rodgers v. Watt*, 722  
27 F.2d 456, 459 (9th Cir. 1983) (quoting *Staren v. American Nat'l Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago*,  
28 529 F.2d 1257, 1263 (7th Cir. 1976)).  
29  
30

1 To determine whether a party's failure to meet a deadline constitutes excusable neglect,  
2 courts must apply a four-factor equitable test, examining: (1) the danger of prejudice to the  
3 opposing party; (2) the length of the delay and its potential impact on the proceedings; (3) the  
4 reason for the delay; and (4) whether the movant acted in good faith. *Ahanchian v. Xenon*  
5 *Pictures, Inc.*, 624 F.3d 1253, 1260 (9th Cir. 2010). Excusable neglect “covers cases of  
6 negligence, carelessness and inadvertent mistake.” *Bateman v U.S. Postal Serv.*, 231 F.3d 1220,  
7 1224 (9th Cir. 2000).

8 **B. RELIEF FROM A DEADLINE ANALYSIS**

9 Plaintiff has demonstrated excusable neglect.

10 1. Danger of Prejudice to the Opposing Party

11 The risk of prejudice to Defendant is minimal. Although Defendant contends that its  
12 reply brief has “revealed its legal strategy playbook,” this can be effectively remedied by  
13 granting Defendant leave to submit a supplemental reply. Plaintiff’s Supplemental Response and  
14 Defendant’s supplemental reply, if any, may help to decide this case on the merits.

15 Therefore, this factor weighs in favor of granting Plaintiff’s Motion for Relief from a  
16 Deadline.

17 2. The Length of the Delay and Its Potential Impact on the Proceedings

18 The delay and impact on proceedings here is of serious concern to the Court. Defendant’s  
19 Motion for Summary Judgment was originally ripe for consideration on February 14, 2020. Dkt.  
20 34. Plaintiff’s initial response brief was filed on February 11, 2020. Dkt. 37. Yet Plaintiff did not  
21 file the instant Motion for Relief from a Deadline until February 19, 2020—five days after the  
22 noting date and the filing of Defendant’s reply brief. Dkts. 41; and 44. Plaintiff has since filed a  
23 Motion to Amend Complaint, which is not ripe for consideration until March 13, 2020. Dkt. 52.

1       The motions in limine deadline is March 31, 2020, the Pretrial Conference is set for April  
2 17, 2020, and a jury trial is scheduled for April 27, 2020. Dkt. 32. Plaintiff's Motion for Relief  
3 from a Deadline has already complicated and delayed a decision on Defendant's Motion for  
4 Summary Judgment. The Court is anxious to consider and rule on the Motion for Summary  
5 Judgment in light of the pending trial and pretrial deadlines.

6       Although the delay here is relatively short, this factor weighs against granting Plaintiff's  
7 Motion for Relief from a Deadline.

8       3. The Reason for the Delay

9       Plaintiff claims that the delay was caused by a series of misfortunes recounted in  
10 Plaintiff's counsel's declaration. Dkt. 44-1. Plaintiff's counsel states that his mother suffered a  
11 stroke on January 20, 2020, he traveled to Alabama to care for her, he lacked access to secure  
12 internet during that time, his mother was robbed during her hospital stay and may have had her  
13 bank accounts compromised, then his mother suffered another stroke as he was returning home,  
14 and that Defendant filed its Motion for Summary Judgment "knowing that [he] would be out of  
15 town." Dkt. 44-1, at 3.

16       The Court is sympathetic to Plaintiff's counsel's family issues. What is unclear is just  
17 how much sympathy is called for. On balance this factor weighs in favor of granting Plaintiff's  
18 Motion for Relief from a Deadline.

19       4. Whether the Movant Acted in Good Faith

20       Local Rule 7 provides, in part:

21       **(j) Motions for Relief from a Deadline**

22       A motion for relief from a deadline should, whenever possible, be  
23 filed sufficiently in advance of the deadline to allow the court to rule  
24 on the motion prior to the deadline. Parties should not assume that the  
motion will be granted and must comply with the existing deadline  
unless the court orders otherwise.

1           If a true, unforeseen emergency exists that prevents a party from  
2           meeting a deadline, and the emergency arose too late to file a motion  
3           for relief from the deadline, the party should contact the adverse  
4           party, meet and confer regarding an extension, and file a stipulation  
5           and proposed order with the court. Alternatively, the parties may use  
6           the procedure for telephonic motions in LCR 7(i). It is expected that if  
7           a true emergency exists, the parties will stipulate to an extension.

8           Local Rules W.D. Wash. LCR 7(j).

9           Plaintiff's counsel's declaration provides that he returned home to Washington on  
10           Saturday, February 8, 2020, and, "I knew at that point I did not [sic] enough time, [sic] to write  
11           the response I wanted." *See* Dkt. 44-1, at 3. The declaration adds, "I filed my response on  
12           February 11, 2020. *I waited a couple of days* and tried to clean up my brief as much as I could  
13           and make sure my citations to the record were accurate. They were not." Dkt. 44-1, at 3  
14           (emphasis added). Plaintiff's counsel does not explain why, contrary to the guidance of Local  
15           Rule 7(j), he waited more than a week to notify the Court that he needed an extension of time  
16           and that there were errors in his briefing that he was apparently aware of. *See* Dkts. 44; and 44-1.

17           In light of the distressing experiences described by Plaintiff's counsel, it appears  
18           Plaintiff's counsel did not act in bad faith in the traditional sense. (Black's Law Dictionary 9th  
19           Edition defines bad faith as "dishonesty of belief or purpose.") However, the Ninth Circuit has a  
20           more expansive definition of good and bad faith: "A party demonstrates bad faith by delaying or  
21           disrupting the litigation or hampering enforcement of a court order." *Leon v. IDX Systems Corp.*,  
22           464 F.3d 951, 961 (9th Cir. 2006). That definition is consistent with *In re Agric. Research &*  
23           *Tech. Grp., Inc.*, 916 F.2d 528, 536 (9th Cir. 1990) ("[C]ourts look to what the transferee  
24           objectively 'knew or should have known' in questions of good faith, rather than examining what  
                 the transferee actually know from a subjective standpoint."). Certainly, Plaintiff's counsel should  
                 have known and followed the Court rules, and it is clear that Plaintiff's counsel's dilatory

conduct and untimely response brief put his client's case at risk and has delayed deciding Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment.

Although a close call, in spite of Plaintiff's counsel's errors, it appears that the movant acted in good faith, so this factor weighs for granting Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from a Deadline.

## 5. Conclusion

Analysis of the factors above yields mixed results. However, primarily in light of the good cause reasons for delay described by Plaintiff's counsel, the Court concludes that Plaintiff has demonstrated excusable neglect and his Motion for Relief from a Deadline should be granted. Plaintiff's counsel's negligence, carelessness, and inadvertent mistakes should not, and do not, trump the findings of excusable neglect.

Therefore, the Court should strike Plaintiff's initial response brief (Dkt. 37); Plaintiff's Amended Response (Dkt. 47) should be considered Plaintiff's operative response brief in opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment. Defendant should be granted leave to file a supplemental reply brief in support of its Motion for Summary Judgment, due no later than March 13, 2020.

To conserve the resources of the parties and the Court, Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment should be renoted for consideration contemporaneously with Plaintiff's pending Motion to Amend Complaint. Therefore, Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment should be renoted for consideration on March 13, 2020.

### III. ORDER

**THEREFORE**, it is **HEREBY ORDERED** that:

- Plaintiff's Motion for Relief from a Deadline (Dkt. 44) is **GRANTED**;

1                   ○ Plaintiff's Response (Dkt. 37) is **STRICKEN**;

2                   ○ Plaintiff's Amended Response (Dkt. 47) is the operative response brief filed in

3                   opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 34);

4                   ○ Defendant is granted leave to file a supplemental reply brief in support of its

5                   Motion for Summary Judgment (Dkt. 34), due no later than **March 13, 2020**.

6                   ● Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment is **RENOTED** for consideration on

7                   **March 13, 2020.**

8                   The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
9                   to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

10                  Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2020.



11                  ROBERT J. BRYAN  
12                  United States District Judge  
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